Colonel John Hay delivered an adas at Cleveland, O., recently, before the Young Men's Republican League, an organization of young men which did valuable service for the party last year. The following is an extract from

One great reason, gentlemen, why the Republican party is so strong, why it has been invincible in the battles of the white vote of that State. They are twenty years, and why, if its present managers are wise, it promises to go on that they can be brought into concen-conquering and to conquer for many trated action and give direction to the years to come, is precisely because it movement. They can nominate a candidate for Governor from their ranks of the country. In spite of its long tenure of power, which is always readvanced liberal platform, according to garded as an element of weakness, we see it every year increasing its numbers, and strengthening its grip upon the country. Why is this? It is because every year a great many thousand young men become voters and the year majority of them. worders, and the vast majority of them words the Republican ticket. The reappromises are to be relied upon. Should voters, and the vast majority of them worth the Ropublican ticket. The reasons for this are obvious enough, and is mentioning some of them I do not the mentioning some of them I do not the downward for their creeks, and the advanced Northern party, fully as in mean to deny that there are good and wise men in the Democratic party, many of whom I am proud to count among of whom I am proud to count among member can boast of, and do agreat deal for the general good of their conreasons, but principally. I cannot help more for the general good of their con-thinking, from reasons of family or stituents and for the whole country, for early associations. But take a bright, intelligent, clear-minded young fellow vancament of the industrial, manufacof twenty-one, without any special reasons, for joining either party. State. They will not be compelled, as and he is almost sure to become a Republican. Everything leads him that way. What has been the result of his reading, for instance? If he has taken an interest in the history of his resulting he knows that about the time he was born Abraham Lincoln was alcoted President by the Republicans; elected President by the Republicans; they are not candidates themselves, that the Democratic party in the South their voices will be heard for this caose. the reupon went into rebellion; that the and their influence will be as great as Republicans, with the assistance of the ever. The press, that adheres to Bormany of whom then became Republicmany of whom then became Republic-ans, put down that rebellion; that near-iv all the great statesmen, soldiers and toration of Republican Government, but orators of our heroic age, the Lincolns. that will be the only argument they will Shermans, Sheridans, were Republicans; that every traitor and secessionist was a Democrat; that since the war every power for good at the National capital great measure of public utility was the work of the Republicans. If he has given any attention to financial matters has learned that the long battle against vicious theories which brought us safely to resumption was fought and won by Republicans; that the tariff which has so wonderfully fostered and diversified our industries was the work of Republicans; that the Washington Republicans. National banking system, the hest we ever had and the best in the world today; that the vast internal improvements which have transformed the continent. were also their work. Suppose his reading has been more in the line of bellesiters, all the authors he cares anything about are Republicans. Take the illustrious roll of our men of letters, what a splendid Republican convention they would make-Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell. Emerson, Stedman, Aldrich, Bayard Taylor, Holland, Holmes, James, Motley, Hildreth, Holmes, Harte, Mark Twain-all the names which are to represent our century to future ages. Every man of them, with exceptions too scant to mention, have raised their voices, with no uncertain sound, in advocacy of Republican principles. Our young men must stop reading if he wants to avoid the utterance of Republican senti-ments. If he looks abroad into the world of science, business, en-terprise and charity, he sees the great pulpits filled by Republican preachers; most of our colleges and schools managed by Republican teachers; our great enterprises run by them. are, as a rule, not very sound in their

where there is a constant majority of the other party. At least, that was the served barely a month of his sentence, was pardoned by President Hayes. important class of public institutions covered the fact and pardoned most of

young man, choosing his side in intelligent freedom, not be a Republican?
Why should be be anything else? Why should be not feel that it is a privilege to belong to that grand historic party, whose past is brilliant with the record of glorious achievements, and whose ture is as clear and auspicious as a fair morning in spring.

Liberal Movement in Georgia.

Leading Georgia Bourbon editors are beginning to discuss the question of a prospective liberal movement in that State. Some treat it with an air of levity, others more seriously. There must be some rumbling, or they would not consider a storm as at all imminent. One acquainted with certain bold facts, evidenced by an analysis of the voting done there in the last five years, and with dissensions in the Democratic party, personal bitterness and general dissat-isfaction, can well understand that there is talk among the masses, or you would see no allusion to the matter whatever. That class of the press which takes the light view made a jest of finding a leader for such a revolution. These are journalists who have been accustomed to worship at the shrine of a few of their own beroes, who see but a very small circle of great men, a few of their neighbors who have managed to seize for a time a few important offices, and expect their loadles to keep them and them only before the public eye, and to Inment a want of proper successors to these only truly great men of that great Commonwealth. These are Bourbon representatives proper; these you have as long as they last, but after the Bourhous the deinge. These men do not understand that countries never suffer by the death or retirement from public life of any man. Providence rears men for every occasion, and crises bring them

State of the South has among her sons would permit them to manufacture. now engaged in the agricultural development, commercial and mechanical ity on a fair count any day. The way State of the South has among her sons products, and the professions men who are the equals of any of her so-called pendent movement, for that would take state-men. They are the best informed away strength from the Bourbons, who of all classes. They have intelligence, culture, perfect knowledge of National ticket, but who will never vote a Reand State affairs. They have phillo-supplical views and are practical men of E. A. Burke, who is the manager of the business. They read, know all current consolidated Democratic dailles of New Emsiness. They read, know all current consolidated Democratic dailies of New news of the day, consider events, and Orleans, is in favor of revolt, and will think for themselves. They are hearfly lead an independent movement when disgusted and wearled with the manner the time for it arrives. This may or in which the bosses of Georgia politics may not be true, but it is true that his have conducted matters. As an evi-dence of that faist, in the Gubernatorial bons over the head pretty freely for election of 1880 at least 50,000 white some time past. voters falled to participate in the election. One hundred thousand white and second colored voters determined the survey. Norwood, the independent candidate, reserved about 60,000 of these white votes. Out of this number 30,000 bon overthrow, there are plenty of evidence to the color of the color of the number 30,000 bon overthrow, there are plenty of evidence to the color of the

The Fature of the Republican Party, upon to be on the side of liberalism

when the struggle cornes.

The same 50,000 white voters who abstained from voting at that election took no part at the Presidential elec-This abstinence from voting car be explained on no theory except that they are tired of the Democratic-Bourbon machine, and will, doubtless, go with the 30,000, thus making a body of so divided through the various counties men in the Democratic party, bonism, will teem with denunciations Summers, Grants, have. They will be unable to point to no, were Republicans; anything their favorites have done, excan they show. All of it will prove as futile to stem the tide as the oatery of Mahone's movements in Virginia being to put the lower elements of society on top," did to prevent the has come for this great revolutionary re action, and it is as inevitable as that the sun will rise and set to-morrow .- Cor. ---

South Carolina Ballet-Bex Stuffers.

The Republicans of South Carolina find just cause for complaint against the law department of the General Government for the manner in which it deals with the persons charged with the numerous offenses against the Federal Election law, for which they were ar-rested and bound over to answer at ourt soon after the last general election The palpable reticence, if not per-meditated neglect, to make propre efforts at least to convict these ballot rigands annoys and perplexes them. nd there is a strong suspicion in the minds of Republicans generally that Judge Bond has no intention to hear the cases, and that they will be continued from term to term and finally dropped from the docket.

At the November term, 1880, of the United States Circuit Court, held at Columbia, several of the cases which originated in Rich-mond County were heard, and one man, William L. Webb, of Georgetown, was convicted of ballot-box stuffing and sent to jail. It is believed, from the on by them. I do not forget the excep-tions—but they are exceptions, and they that more convictions could have been secured, yet Judge Bond for some un-There is, it must be confessed, one explained reason continued the bulk of the cases to the April term, 1881, held

Last April witnessess were brought here from all parts of the State at "In view of all this, why should a great expense to the Government, and pearly all the defendants were present, but Judge Bond was not ready to go into the trials, and he continu motion of the attorneys for the defense, the up-country cases to the November term, of 1881, held at Columbia, and all the cases orginating in the eastern counties to the April term, 1882, to be held at Charleston.

No reasonable excuse was or can be given, however, for the refusal to hear any of the election cases at the Columbia term of the Circuit Court, which recently closed. It is a well-known fact that District-Attorney Melton, with the aid of Assistant District-Attorney Marshall, proposed everything secesfor a vigorous prosecu-The former even visited the Act-Attorney General to convince him of his readiness to proceed with the rials and of his ability to obtain justice from the juries. It is also known that Judge Bond visited the same dignitary and informed him that it would be a iseless expense to try the election cases asmuch as it would be impossible t convict the accused persons, and too much time would be occupied in hearing the cases. The same farce will, un-doubtedly, be again enacted at the next April term of the Court, and the Resublicans are becoming exceedingly weary of this procrastination. Merimes against the public peace and order, and assaults upon the majesty of public pinion and the rights of citizens, can to unrebuked and unpunished in South arolina, they want the Nation to know roon whose shoulders the responsibility cally rests. - Charleston Cor. N. Y. Times.

Byen Louisiana is said to be ripe for a successful anti-Bourbon move-ment. There has been wide-spread dissatisfaction with the Bourbon management for several years, but as the Bour-bons control all the machinery of electo the front and develop them.

There is no need for alarm as far as
Georgia is concerned. The Empire State by any majority their consciences would permit them to manufacture.

or more were of the most liberal and dences that somer or later she will progressive kind, and may be relied raise herself to that patriotic step.

WISCELLANEOUS.

—Colonel Moshy writes from Hong Kong that American dentists are badly needed in China.

—The Chief Justice of Alabama is a orinter by trade, and formuly worked the case in Athens,

-Arkwright's original splnning-jenny, about a foot long, with four spindles, rude, and so worn as to be ready to fall part, is in South Kensington (London) duseum of Patents.

-The town of Groningen, Holland, has an official Dancing Master, who re-cently celebrated his fortleth jubilee in office. He is seventy years of age, and presiding officer of the Netherlandish Dancing Master Association.

-For the first time in their history all seven sons of Abial L. Jones, of Lewis-ton, Me., were recently together. Their ages range from forty-seven to seventy-two; the oldest brother had left home before the youngest was born.

—A fisherman in Upper White River, Arkansas, broke open a musele to use it for fish bait, and found a pearl inside perfectly round in form, and weighing twenty-four grains. He forwarded it to New York, and got \$100 for it.

overboard and was rescued by Col. Riley, who was at the time crossing the Atlan-tic to his post of United States Consul at Zanzibar.

-At the recent annual hunt on the vast domains of Prince Schwartzenberg, Bohemia, four hares were bagged The expenditure for maintenance, etc., amounting to 8,417 floring per annum. ach have cost the owner 2,104 florins tifteen krouzers. -A bog near Garry Castle, County

Westmeath, in Ireland, has, in conse-quence of recent floods, been moved a asiderable distance seaward, and a house standing pon it, which formerly fronted the line. as been turned half round. -Francis Blaw, of Manchester, Conn.

has been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of intolerable cruel-It appeared in evidence that hi vife, who is a stalwart woman, had for vho, physically at least, is much her inferior.

-A Boston lady at one of the swell hotels, being too sick to go down to dinner, ordered this light lunch sent to her room, just to stay her appetite: "Mock furtle soup, roast chicken, beef, chicken, partridge, oyster patties, chick-en pie, boiled sweet potatoes, squash, mince pie, Charlotte Russe, fruit, sher bet, currant jelly, pickles and tea.'

-A New York miser who kept himself so starved and badly nourished that he lost his mind, left by will several thousand dollars to various public charities On examining his estate it proved to consist largely of worthless bonds, his sole test of a bond during the latter part of his life being the prettiness of the de-sign and excellence of the engraving.

-The saying "as rich as a Jew" complained of by the Jewish Messenge as misleading at present, even if it ever had any justification. The wealth of the Jews of New York is greatly overesti-mated, according to this authority, for "the vast majority are in moderate circumstances, a few only are millionaires. and many thousand are actually dependent on the charity of their more fortunate brethren."

-One of the French Deputies, Dr. Frery, of Belfort, is an enthusiastic blcyclist. He ignores railways entirely, and trusts to his legs and a tired ste o transport him from his native town to the capital. Even while attending to hi Senatorial duties he never thinks of into the courtyard of the Palals Bourbon on his bievele; and leaves it in the same

tion for damages against the Upper Italian Railway Company. One claims £2,000—she had two teeth knocked out. he other £1,800-she was wounded in the cheek, she will be disfigured for life by the scar. They both declare that, now their beauty has been spoiled, they will never find husbands, and that substanial damages alone will indemnify them for the loss of matrimonial happiness.

-A recent visitor to Natal describes the life there as exceedingly rough and full of inconveniences. The houses built by the Dutch settlers are destitute alike of comfort or beauty. The roads are execrable, and the ant-bear holes, concealed by the long grass, make cross country riding perilous. Fleas and white ants abound, and near water mosquitoes, too. Snakes are apt to in-troduce themselves into the house, and a sharp glance around the bedroom is expedient.

Half a century ago the average age of a Minister in a French Cabinet was sixty-five. Twenty-five years ago it fell to sixty. The new Cabinet is the youngst that has been known in France. oldest member is only sixty-two, its youngest thirty-five. M. Gambetta, its thief, is only forty-three. The twelve Ministers count between them six hun-dred and twelve and a half years, giving an average of little over fifty-one years for each Minister.

-A farmer living near Schooley's Mountain, N. J., has for the last three years carefully watched a remarkable maple tree in the woods that is entirely unlike the others surrounding it. The leaves never fall off, continuing green all winter, and in April were just us fresh as in December. The tree was tapped every week, and furnished a plentiful supply of sap. At the present time the tree is full of foliage, though every other one on the mountain except the everpreens are bare of leaves.

—Another Bonapartist legend has been exploded. It has been related that when Prince Napoleon, afterward Na-poleon III., descended on Bologne, he arried with him a tame eagle, the symbol of his dynasty, which behaved like a frightened sparrow when events went against his master. Count Orsi, who took part in the exploit, says, however, that the tame eagle was bought for one pound by one Colonel Parquin during a brief visit ashore on the night before the ill-fated attempt at rebellion. Prince Napoleon never saw it; he did not bring it with him, and it flew away during the disorders of the morning's

-A Paris paper tells of a man in that city whose practice it has been to hire an apartment, at a rent of three or four sand francs for a term of three, six thousand francs for a term of three, six or nine years. Then he begins to play on the trombone, and to play aboninably. At first he plays an hour night and morning; when the neighbors begin to complain he plays two hours, and so goes on gradually until he plays from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night. By that time the

A Lost Heir Found. Seldom do the records of the Orphans' Court furnish as interesting a history as that contained in the estate of John Leslie Quig, a lad who, having been absent for more than seven years, was decreed irtually dead by the Orphans' after untiring efforts had been made to find him. Many years ago Henry Quig. a shipping merchant of this city, died intestate. In those days Philadelphia was the commercial metropolis of the United States, and Mr. Quig's estate, at the time of his death, had accumulated to a considerable extent. His widow. Jemima Quig, a woman of strong character and mental firmness, conceived the idea that the property became hers as soon as her husband died. She had therefore collected the reuts, built houses and made investments, and her management of the affairs con-tinued for some time after the demise of her husband. Mrs. Quig excluded her children, some of whom were of full age, from any control whatever or right in the property, although two-thirds of it was lawfully theirs. Litigation sprung up between the mother and children, which continued for many years, until finally, in 1860, nearly all of the property —Col. Riley, of Virginia, has been left legacy of \$25,000 by Col. Preston, of and distributed according to law among angland, whose little son had fallen thing which escaped the sale was the residence of Mrs. Quig and her husband, situated at the corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden Streets, which is now difive stores. This remaining property belonged to Jemima Quig, subject to the claim of her children. The latter were of a wandering disposition, one became sea captain, and is now residing in Brooklyn; another died in South Amer ica, and a third, William Quig. after serving in the army as a cavalryman, went West and settled in Kansas. His friends and relatives in the East heard very little of him. It was said he had urried and had one child; who is John Leslie Quig. News came that William Quig had died. His mother Jemima and the other relatives made repeated efforts to discover the whereabouts of the widow and child, but no information could be gleaned of them. Jemima Quig died in 1875, and her grandson, John Leslie, be-came entitled to the major portion of her property. Seven years rolled by. All the letters and advertisements which had been published in the locality of the delphia relatives made application to the court through William C. Wrigley, Esq., their attorney, to have an administra

minor's residence when last heard from having met with no response, the Philation taken out upon the estate. The administrator continued the inquiry in Kansas and Iowa, and, although several bogus claimants for the estate appeared none could establish the identity of the lost boy, and, giving up the search as hopeless, the administrator prepared to file an account and make distribution of the property among the Philadelphia relatives as nearest of kin to Jemima Quig; but suddenly in September last, while the money was still in his hands, he was informed by Messrs. Rand and Patten, lawvers of this city, that they

had found the long-lost heir, and that

they claimed the property.

A commission to take testimony was directed to Avoca, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, the residence of the alleged John Leslie Quig, and opened by Judge Hanna, of the Orphan's Court, of this city. Mrs. Doreas Cuppy, mother of John Leslie Quig, testified that the boy was born in Morris County, Kansas, on a homestead taken up by the father, who died just one year after the birth of his son. Mrs. Cuppy subsequently married her present husband, Isaac Cuppy. She admits having seen advertisements in the papers and having received letters concerning her child, but states that she took no notice of them, and hid the boy for these reasons. Shortly after her took a great fancy to John, her infant child. Mrs. Quig wanted to take the boy away. She promised to leave him a large amount of money in her will, but being refused her request she left in anger. The widow subsequently heard that Mrs. Quig had offered anyboby \$500 if they would steal John Leslie and bring him to her. For that reason the mother says she feared that all these letters and notices in the papers, which she afterward saw, were merely sent for the purpose of finding out where her boy was, so that Mrs. Quig might take him away from her. The facts testified to by Mrs. Cuppy are coincided with by the testimony of children of hers before the marriage to William Quigg, by her pres-ent husband, Cuppy, and by children of Cuppy by a former marriage.-Philadel-

An Angel's Touch,

One evening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which is a bakery, grocery and saloon in one, and asked for five cents' worth of ten.
"How's your mother?" asked the boy
who came forward to wait on her. "Awful sick, and ain't had anything to eat all day. The boy was just then called to wait upon some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was notding, and in seven she was sound asleep, and leaning her head against a barrel, while she held the poor old nickel in a tight grip between her thumb and finger. One of the men her thumb and finger. One of the men saw her as he came from the bar, and after asking who she was, said: you drunkards, see here. Here we've been pouring down whisky when this poor child and her mother want bread. Here's a two-dollar bill that says I've got some feeling left." "And I can add a dollar," observed one. "And I'll give

They made up a purse of an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill between two of the sleeper's lingers, drew the nickel away, and whis pered to his comrades, "Jist look a-there—the gal's dreaming!" So she was. A big tear had rolled out from her closed eyeld, but the face was covered with a mile. The men tip-toed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh and cried out "What a heautiful dream! Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat and to wear, and my hand burns yet where an angel touched it!"
When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said, "Well, now, but ms won't hardly believe me that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clerk in your grocery!"—San Francisco News-Letter.

—The new postage stamps issued by by the English Government have ap-peared on matter recently received by gin to complain he plays two hours, and so goes on gradually until he plays and so goes on gradually until he plays from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night. By that time the landlord or the tenants have offered him a sufficient pecuniary inducement to sacrifice his lease, and the trombone player departs and begins his tricks eisewhere.

Someral Manager of another, the General Manager of another, the church, having the church, having the church, having

Religious.

THE FUTURE WILL MAKE FULL AMENDS. Storm is not good; but when storms pass And clouds are field and airs grow mild. And waves plack softly one by one, And wears earth, her conflict ofer, Lies like a levely sleeping child. We frest a boy unknown before. In tree and finwer and rate-washed grass, A new significance in sun.

Pain is not sweet, but pain is best; His cold hand has the magic keys Which unlocks treasures to our eyes Hidden in daily trivial things; And common comfort, common case, Respite from common sufferings, The morning's task, the evening's rest Are to us riches post all price.

Life may be hard; but when life ends,
And all the hard things are grose by,
And every note has been relieved,
And every that is whood away.
And sortly on the ravished eye
Breaks the clear dawn of theavan's day,
Joy shall for grief make such amenda
That we shall worder that we grieved,
—Susan Coolings as N. Y. Independent

Sunday-School Lessons.

1888-PERST QUARTER. Power to Heal Mark 1:29-45
Power to Forgive Mark 3: 1-12
The Panrisance Answord Mark 3: 1-12
The Panrisance Answord Mark 3: 1-10
Christ's Foos and Frontis Mark 3: 20-3
Parable of the Sower Mark 3: 20-3 Feb. 19—Parable of the Sower. Mark 3: 1-35
Feb. 25—Growth of the Kingdom. Mark 4:21-35
Mar. 35—Christ Stilling the Tempost.
Mar. 13—Power over Kvil Spirits, Mark 5: 253
Mar 19—Fower over Lisease and
Death. Mark 5: 234
Mar. 25—Review, or Temperance Lesson.

"Having Done All, Stand !"

No verse in the Bible is more significant and suggestive than that in Lake which tells as of Jesus: "When the time was come that He should be re-ceived up. He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem."

Imagination fills out these simple details; and we see the little company jour-neying on—the disciples, in childish igng for the first places in the earthly igdom so near and real to their dreams walking with them, Jesus, alone, though in their midst, fed with meat they knew not of, the earnest, lofty face set stead-fastly toward Jerusalem, the feet pressing unshrinkingly the road to certain agony and death. "As they went in I death. "As they went in we read that He said to one

who would have joined him "if."

"No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the limited of God."

Stendfastness may almost be deemed the virtue without which no other is possible. We often see natures rich with every quality but this; attractive, lovely, bright, with a genius that illuminates everything it touches, but lacking a peraistent steadfastness. Such people have talent for brilliant beginnings, their friends are constantly wrought up with great expectations; but they accomplish nothing, and finally fritter away even their own powers. Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," has been life's ver-

dict on many a modern Reuben.

Dogged obstinacy is not an altogethe convenient trait in a child; but a mother may well rejoice in the little will so strong and determined, seeing in it the germ of a noble firmness that shall in after years, like a strong tower, withstand all assaults of fate and be a refuge

vorld's eyes. The man who is "a mush of concession," a truckler and waverer, may win a kind of contemptuous, temporary popularity, but he soon goes to "his own place" in public esteem.

Wherefore, seeing we are encompassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses. shall we not strive to cultivate this heroic virtue of simple steadfastness. sister Catherine visited the widow and be steadfast-steadfast as the granite rock, against which the incoming waves, with sound and fury, dash thems again and again, only to be repelled and shattered; steadfast as the mountain brook that sings,

* Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever:"

steadfast as nature, whose suns rise and set, whose seasons wax and wane, no matter what commotions agitate the little world of men. A worthy purpose once formed, then go steadfastly on toward our chosen goal, no matter what lions threaten the forward path, no matter for outward opposition, difficulties, discouragements, no matter even for "the traitor in the heart," whispering self-doubt and despair. It is something when, in those inner dialogues known to every soul, one self can say to the other: "Yes, I know what you hint is largely true. The way is long, hard, steep. I am weak, and I journey alone. As you say, probably I shall fail at last; nevertheless, I shall go on.'

When the path seems to end against a blank wall, and we come, perforce, to a stop, still one can, as Paul says, "Stand," and, "having done all, of the

death, may vivify and strengthen our own weak steadfastness, and enable us to build better than we know or dream.

The Railroad Christian Association.

Cleveland is the center from which the work has sprung, although tentative efforts had been made in St. Albans, Vermont, as early as 1854, and in Canada in 1855; its success dates from 1872, Mr. Lang Sheaff became conspicuous in at Cleveland; in 1877 Mr. E. D. Ingersoll was appointed Secretary of he Railway Branch of the Young Men's hristian Associations. So rapidly has this Christian enterprise grown, that in 1879 a convention of the Railway Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Altoons, Pennsylvania. There are now reading-rooms for railroad men at thirty-three railroad centers, of each of which a Secretary has charge. An aggregate of \$30,000 is annually appropriated by the companies for this truly Christian labor. "Mr. Ingersoll," says a leading railway manager, "is indeed a busy man. Night and day he travels. To-day a railroad President wants him here. In Indianapolis swelve rallroad com-

panies aid in the support of this work of benevolence. "In Chicago the Presi-dent of one of the leading roads, the General Managor of another, the Gen-of the First Baptist Church of Moutreal,

ganized in Stonington, Conn., a midnight prayer-meeting of railroad men. It was the hour before the starting of the steamboat night train. The first night one man was soundly converted and continues to-day a living witness to the truth. After a while the meetings were suspended, and I heard nothing more about railroad meetings until Mr. Ingersoll, the Railroad Secretary of the International Committee, came down that way. I run a midnight train from Providence, and speak almost every Sunday, and many of our railroad men attend. I am forty-six years of age, and have been twenty-seven years on the road, and four years at sea. My engineer is a Christian man; I feel safe behind him." Are the passengers of the midnight train the worse off because the engineer and conductor are such men as hese are? A Railroad Secretary who represented Indianapolis said: "A mem ber of our Association was killed last week, and I was called on to bury him. It was a very sad duty. He was a Christian boy, and there are men here who have heard him pray. Going home from the funeral one of the boys, not a Christian, said: 'The Railroad Christian Association is doing more for our rail-road men than anything else in the world. "-G. R. Crooks, in Harper's Magazine,

Love to God. Love to Christ smooths the path of duty and wings the feet to travel it; it is the bow which impels the arrow of obedience; it is the mainspring moving the wheels of duty; it is the strong arm ugging the our of diligence. marrow of the bones of fidelity, the blood in the veins of piety, the sinews of spiritual strength; yea, the life of sin-cere devotion. He that hath love can no more be motionless than the aspen in the gale, the sear leaf in the hurricane, or the spray in the tempest. As well Love is instinct with activity, it cannot be idle; it is full of energy, it cannot content itself with littles; it is the wellspring of heroism, and great deeds are the gushing of its fountain; it is a giant, it heapeth mountains upon mountains, and thinketh the pile but little; it is a mighty mystery, for it changes bitter into sweet; it calls death life, and life death; and it makes pain less painful than enjoyment.—Spurgeon.

Vera Cruz.

The city itself, compact and solid, with a line of domes and steeples black-ened with time, roofs of substantial red

for many.

It hardly needs Emerson to tell us that "the characteristic of heroism is its persistency." Looking back over history, we perceive steadfastness to be the heroic quality, that which makes a the heroic quality, that which makes a stuffed to repletion with cotton bales, the heroic quality in the course of the custom-house square is stuffed to repletion with cotton bales, the course of the custom and miscellaneous goods. railroad iron and miscellaneous goods waiting transportation. The principal street is called De la Independencia, and leads to a short concrete promenade bordered with stone benches and palmtrees. It is early discovered that the Mexican is very patriotic. He names his streets after his battles, as particu-larly the Cinco de Mayo, fought at

car of a peculiar pattern runs out to the open fields, where there is a dancing place and ball ground. There is a view, in passing, of the cemetery, which should be a leading institution indeed sin passing, of the cemetery, which should be a leading institution indeed at Vers Cruz; and yet when one is on the ground, as is apt to be the case, there are mitigations to be found even of the terrors of yellow fever. Pallbeavers in gloomy weeds are naturally expected to form a considerable part of the population, just as murderers and kidnapers of all sorts are expected to abound elsewhere. But an American resident assured me that in four years he had known but one of our countrymen to die of the romito, as it is called, and very fow to have it. Its chief havoc is among the poor and badly nourished. The American consultation leaders of the countries by ignorance and misrepresentations on the subject. It is existent that the local authorities do not regard the disease as contagious, poting those afflicted aide by side with surjects platitude in the known but it is easier and the disease as contagious, poting those afflicted aide by side with surjects platitude in the country that the one-cent piece of 1831 is worth a good deal. A report has been current for the past five years, and has spread throughout the Union, that in coining that date of the one-cent piece a lot of gold was by mistake melter in coining that date of the one-cent piece a lot of gold was by mistake melter in coining that date of the one-cent piece a lot of gold was by mistake well-end into the country bat the one-cent piece a lot of gold was by mistake well-end into the copper. No such mistake was made, and the cent of 1851 is worth an own of the opper. No such mistake was made, and the cent of 1851 is worth no more than of any other date, but day after day the Treasury Department is in receipt of letters saiding how much they are worth, and what the Government will pay for them. "Stand," and, "having done all, stand." Walls finally crumble before a determined steadfastness.

To often ponder the life of Him whose face was set so steadfastly toward the Jerusalem of His betrayal, agony, death, may vivify and strengthen our that is four wars he had become better that is four wars he had become in the war was he had become all, stand." Walls finally crumble before a determined steadfastness.

To often ponder the life of Him whose face was set so steadfastly toward the population.

here; to morrow a Manager summons him there. He is going like a shuitle back and forth through the country, weaving the web of the Railway Assoafter day the Treasury Department is in receipt of letters salting how much they are worth, and what the Government will pay for them.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT. The Unusual Experience of a Promisent

The following article from the Democrat and Chroniels of Bochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith co-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains

In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting: To the Fallior of the Democrat and Chromide:

Bin:—My motives for the publication of the most numsual statements which follow are, first, graitteds for the fact that I have been saved from a most horride death, and secondly, a desire to warn all, who resul this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication. ommunication.
On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my

ors against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1981, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yes, it a few years previous, any one bud told me that I was to be brought so low, and by ac terrible a disease. I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement resilize at times that they are unnumly tired and caunot secount for it. They feel full and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fautened itself upon me diest begun. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the fact, I paid but little situation to it. However, my atomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times gwest inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a phylician, that these things meant anything serious or this a monitorus disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was miffering from Malaria and so doctored myself secondary. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and oder about the fulled I was passing—also that there were large quantities cits day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and soun appeared upon the surface, and a self-ment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeling these symptoms continually, I finally became acoustomed to them, and my anapicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I shou

with a line of domes and steeples blackened with time, roofs of substantial red tiles, pientiful balconies, and bits of wall tinted blue, green and pink, is like a little Venice. A large crane hangs out from the end of an iron pier, and the fancy hooks onto it at once—the terminus of the English railway which is to bear us away up the extraordinary slopes from the hot lands—the tierras calcutes—to the mysterious interior and the capital.

In an existence of going on four hundred years [Vera Cruz has arrived at a population of seventeen thousand. The interior view of the place does not belie the promise of the first glimpse. The churches are of irregulur, picturesque shapes, with nice bells. The principal one, in a little shaded plaza, has a dome of colored mosaic tiles, which shine in the sum—a style we shall see plenty of farther on. The principal shops have a well-furnished air, especially in the

Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graditate of the schools, I cherished the projudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitious, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and sry the romedy he so highly recommended. I began its use include the Cinco de Mayo, fought at Puebla against the French, and even has a way of joining the names of his heroes to those of cities. Thus Puebla is Puebla de Zaragoza, commandant in the same great battle of the 5th of May; and Oaxnes is Oaxnes of (President) Justez.

Grass grows in the joints of the stones in the minor streets, and open gutters run in the center. One might be in some such Italian city as Mantua. The sopilotés of which travelers have written sit on long, straight water-spouts projecting from the houses. They are large, raven black, dignified, and aloft there against the deep blue sky have an appearance of carved architectural ornaments. There are street-cleaning departments elsewhere which are far less ornamental, at any rate. Notices of a bull-fight for the coming Sunday are posted on the dead walls. A tramcare car of a peculiar pattern runs out to the open fields, where there is a dancing place and ball ground. There is a view, in passing, of the cometery, which

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths devel-oped are astonishing. I therefore state, de-liberately, and as a large of the state, de-

J. B. HENION, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1831.

seventy-two years old he passes at least twen-ty-four of them in sleep. This is a rather low estimate—in case the man is a policeman. About ten years more of sleep should be added. If he is an editor, ten years should be dis-ducted.